

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please add the following paragraph before the paragraph beginning on page 1, after line 5:

--This is a continuation application of U.S. Serial No. 09/786,384, filed on March 2, 2001.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 20, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--PDPs can be broadly divided into two types: direct current (DC) and alternating current (AC). One example of a DC PDP is described in EPO 762,461, which discloses a PDP in which discharge cells are arranged in a matrix. AC PDPs are suitable for large-screen use and so are at present the dominant type.--

Please add the following paragraph before the paragraph beginning on page 20, line 20:

--An example of a technique using a pulse having a waveform with a stepped risetime is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,104,563. This reference teaches the use of a pulse with a stepped risetime as a normalizing waveform. However, in order to achieve the above-mentioned effects, it is desirable to set the set-up pulse as described hereafter.--

Please add the following paragraph before the paragraph beginning on page 24, line 21:

--A technique using a pulse having a waveform with a stepped falling time is disclosed, for example, in the *IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin* (Vol. 21, No. 3, August 1978). This reference teaches the use of a write pulse with a stepped falling time as a way of avoiding self-erasing. However, to obtain the above effects, a set-up pulse should preferably be set as described hereinafter.--

Please add the following paragraph before the paragraph beginning on page 33, line 18:

--A technique using a pulse having a stepped fall time is disclosed, for example, in the *IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin* (Vol. 21, No. 3, August 1978). This reference teaches that a stepped falling waveform is valuable in order to avoid self-erasing. However, in order to achieve the above effects, it is desirable to set pulse width in a range of 0.5 μ s to 2.0 μ s when the peak voltage of the write pulse is between 70V and 100V, as shown by the results of the following experiment.--.

Please add the following paragraphs before the paragraph beginning on page 34, line 22:

--When the pulse width PW is in a range of more than 2.0 μ s, the wall charge transfer amount ΔQ can be maintained at roughly the same value, and the voltage V_{data} can be stabilized in a range of 5.50 to 6.00 pC. On the other hand, when the pulse width PW is 2.0 μ s or less, a voltage V_{data} of between 70V and 100V has a much larger wall charge amount than a voltage V_{data} of 60V.

As a result, when the pulse width PW is set in a range of 2.0 μ s or less, a write pulse with a peak voltage of between 70V and 100V is desirable in order to accumulate a satisfactory wall charge.

Furthermore, from Fig. 19, it can be seen that the value of the wall charge transfer amount ΔQ will be less than the stable range (5.50 to 6.00 pC) when the pulse width PW is less than 0.5 μ s. Consequently, a pulse width PW of 0.5 μ s or more is required to accumulate a satisfactory wall charge when the peak voltage of the write pulse is 100V or less.--.

Please add the following paragraph before the paragraph beginning on page 37, line 20:

--The above-mentioned *IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin* (Vol. 21, No. 3, August 1978) discloses the use of a write pulse with a rising staircase waveform. However, in order to achieve the above effects, as explained in the fourth embodiment, it is desirable to set the pulse width in a range of 0.5 μ s to 2.0 μ s or less, when the peak voltage of the write pulse is between 70V and 100V.--.

Please add the following paragraph before the paragraph beginning on page 41, line 17:

--An example of a technique that uses a staircase pulse is U.S. Patent No. 4,140,945. Fig. 2 of this reference teaches a technique in which an enhancement pulse is added to a conventional pulse to form a staircase waveform. In order to achieve the above effects; however, it is desirable to set the sustain pulse as described below.--.

Please add the following paragraph before the paragraph beginning on page 46, line 22:

--An example of the technique that uses a staircase pulse is U.S. Patent No. 4,140,945. Fig. 2 of this reference teaches a technique in which an enhancement pulse is added to a conventional pulse to form a staircase waveform. In order to achieve the above effects, however, it is desirable to set the sustain pulse as described below.--.

Please add the following paragraph before the paragraph beginning on page 70, line 5:

--An example of a technique using a rising staircase waveform as an erase pulse is disclosed in the paragraph "Two-Step Writing/Erasing" of *Low Voltage Selection Circuits for Plasma Display Panel* (T. N. Criscimagna, 1978 SID International Symposium Digest). However, the erase pulse should preferably be set as described in order to achieve the above-mentioned effect.--.